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and Platon. *Sein Leben, seine Schriften, seine Lehre*; GOEDECKEMEYER'S *Die Reihenfolge der Platonischen Schriften*; STÜBE'S *Plato als politisch-pädagogischer Denker*; JENSEN'S *Demokrit und Platon. Les cours et conférences de la revue de philosophie* (pp. 85-89). Cour de M. PEILLAUBE sur *La Vie personnelle de l'esprit*. In his opening lecture M. Peillaube showed the necessity for philosophical studies on the part of Roman Catholics. Succeeding lectures pointed out that the spiritual life is essentially a spiritual life. *Analyses et comptes rendus*: J. Walker, *Theories of Knowledge*; F. CHOVET. Drs. P. Mennier et R. Masselon, *Les rêves et leur interprétation*; R. VAN DER ELST-GAUME. N. Ach, *Ueber den Willensakt und das Temperament*; J. BRUNEL. A. Fouillée, *Le socialisme et la sociologie réformiste*. L. H. G. Greenwood, *Aristotle: Vicomachean Ethics. Book Six*; P. D'HÉROUVILLE. *Recension des revues et chronique*.

Mumford, Edith E. Read. *The Dawn of Character. A Study of Child Life*. London, New York, Bombay, and Calcutta: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1910. Pp. xi + 225.

Schiller, F. C. S. *Riddles of the Sphinx. A Study in the Philosophy of Humanism*. New and Revised Edition. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1910. Pp. xxvii + 478. 10 s.

Sewall, Frank. *Swedenborg and the "Sapientia Angelica."* New York: Dodge Publishing Co. Pp. 331. \$1.

Sissons, Edward O. *The Essentials of Character*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1910. Pp. x + 214. \$1.

Vaschide, N., et Meunier, Raymond. *La psychologie de l'attention*. Paris: Bloud & Cie. 1910. Pp. 198. 3 fr.

NOTES AND NEWS

At the meeting on November 7 of the Aristotelian Society, the president, Mr. S. Alexander, gave his address on "Self as Subject and as Person." The object of the paper was to distinguish the different senses of the self. In the "person" two elements are present, one the subject-self, the other the bodily self. The subject is consciousness, and it is distinguished from external things, of which the body is one, as something which is "enjoyed" while they are "contemplated." This is a distinction of a purely experiential character. But consciousness and the body are not merely conjoined in the person; for an examination of acts of consciousness proves them to have not only time-characters, but also spatial ones. Consciousness is experienced in the same place with the body, and its acts are continued outwardly in the form of movements. The unity of consciousness and a certain part of the body is established by experience, but it becomes more definitely understood, on the ground of our knowledge of the brain, as being a character of the neutral activities (a restatement,

it is suggested, of the Aristotelian view of the soul). The enjoyed consciousness or subject and the contemplated body are therefore not merely aggregated, but the one is continuous with the other. The subject being thus an enjoyed thing, and not a contemplated one, it is necessary to explain in what sense it can be said to be known, and this was the topic of the remainder of the address.—*The Athenæum*.

DURING the current month, Professor Dewey delivered three lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, on the George Leib Harrison foundation, on "The Problem of Truth." The subjects of the several lectures were "Why Truth is a Philosophical Problem," "Correspondence, Coherence, and Consequences as Marks of Truth," and "Truth as an Objective." Professor Royce will lecture on the same foundation in February on the topic, "The Nature and Accessibility of Absolute Truth." The subjects of the three lectures are "The Nature and Use of Absolute Truth," "Theoretical Truth and Practical Truth," and "The Ideal and the Accessible."

THE Cambridge University Press has undertaken the publication of a work entitled "Principia Mathematica," by Dr. A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S., and the Hon. B. Russell, F.R.S.; the aim of the work is to show the dependence of mathematics upon logic by deducing from purely logical premises the elementary propositions of various branches of mathematics. The first volume, on mathematical logic and prolegomena to cardinal arithmetic, will be published very shortly. The second volume, concerning the principles of arithmetic, is in the press. In the third volume the authors have dealt with measurement and the principles of geometry.—*Nature*.

ONE of the chapters in the latest volume of "The Cambridge Modern History" (published on December 8), dealing with "The Scientific Age," is written by Mr. W. C. D. Whetham, F.R.S., who has undertaken the important and difficult task of surveying the trend of modern science in all its various departments. In this chapter will be found considerations of the Darwinian hypothesis, of evolution and religion, of electrical invention, of bacteriological treatment of disease, and other phases of modern scientific progress.—*Nature*.

THE *Nation* of November 3 notices: "'A Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects' is the title of a unique bibliography which has been prepared through the cooperation of more than twenty teachers in Harvard University. Each instructor has contributed a list of the more noteworthy books in his special field, and in almost every case has added a brief criticism or analysis. The book will be published by the university early in November."

DR. F. LYMAN WELLS, formerly assistant in pathological psychology in the McLean Hospital, has entered upon the duties of assistant in experimental psychology in the Psychiatric Institute of the New York State Hospitals, and lecturer in psychology in Columbia University.